



CALIFORNIA GARDEN

IN THIS NUMBER

PREMIUM LIST 21st ANNUAL SPRING
FLOWER SHOW
WILD FLOWER CONSERVATION

APRIL, 1928

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The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, now in its 21st year of continuous activities.

All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues \$1.00 per year. Magazine and Membership combined \$1.50 per year. P. O. Box 323, San Diego.



The California Garden

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Vol. 19

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, APRIL, 1928

No. 10

PREMIUM LIST

Twenty-first Annual Spring Show

Roses and Other Flowers

Saturday and Sunday, April 21 and 22, 1928

Main Plaza, Balboa Park

Opening Saturday 2 P. M.

Admission; 25 cents

Section "A"—Amateurs

Class

- * 1. Best Collection of Roses—not less than 12 varieties and not more than 3 blooms of a kind. (Association Cup.)
- * 2. Best 6 varieties of Roses—not more than 3 blooms of a kind. (American Rose Society Silver Medal.)
- * 3. Best Collection of Roses—not more than 1 bloom of a kind. (American Rose Society Bronze Medal.)
- 4. Best 3 White Roses, one variety.
- 5. Best 3 Red Roses, one variety.
- 6. Best 3 Yellow Roses, one variety.
- 7. Best 3 Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 8. Best 3 Pink Roses, one variety.
- 9. Best 3 Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 10. Best 3 Flame Colored Roses, one variety (example, Mme. Herriott).
- 11. Best 1 White Rose.
- 12. Best 1 Pink Rose.
- 13. Best 1 Yellow Rose.
- 14. Best 1 Red Rose.
- 15. Best 1 Crimson Rose.
- 16. Best Single Rose (example, Isobel or Irish Elegance).
- 17. Best Display of Polyantha or Baby Roses.
- 18. Best Display of Climbing Roses.
- * 19. Best Rose not before shown in San Diego. (San Diego Rose Society Bronze Medal.)
- 20. Best 6 Red Roses, one variety.
- 21. Best 6 White Roses, one variety.
- 22. Best 6 Yellow Roses, one variety.
- 23. Best 6 Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 24. Best 6 Pink Roses, one variety.
- 25. Best 6 Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 26. Best 6 Flame Colored Roses, one variety.
- 27. Best 6 "Los Angeles" Roses.
- * 28. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Roses, Greenery allowed.
- * 29. Best Arranged Basket of Roses, Greenery allowed.

* BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW.

Section "B"—Amateurs

- * 30. Best Collection Sweet Peas, not less than 15 stems.
- 31. Best Vase White Sweet Peas.
- 32. Best Vase Light Pink Sweet Peas.
- 33. Best Vase Dark Pink Sweet Peas.
- 34. Best Vase Red Sweet Peas.
- 35. Best Vase Lavender Sweet Peas.
- 36. Best Vase Blue Sweet Peas.
- 37. Best Vase Purple Sweet Peas.
- 38. Best Vase Salmon Sweet Peas.
- 39. Best Vase Maroon Sweet Peas.
- 40. Best Vase Bicolor Sweet Peas.
(Limit 20 Sprays in Classes 31 to 40, inclusive.)
- 41. Best Arranged Basket of Sweet Peas.
- 42. Best Arranged Bowl of Sweet Peas.

* SWEET PEA SWEEPSTAKES.

Section "C"—Amateurs

- * 43. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers other than Roses or Wild Flowers.
- 44. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers.
- 45. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Vase, Bowl or Dish.
- 46. Best Flowering Plant for the house.
- 47. Best Individual Specimen Decorative Plant.
- 48. Best Cut Specimen Flowering Vine.
- * 49. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.
- 50. Best Display of Gladiolus.
- * 51. Best Display of Iris.
- 52. Best Display of Pansies.
- 53. Best Display of Wild Flowers grown by an individual.
- * 54. Best Display from a 50 foot or less lot.
- * 55. Best Display from a Private Garden larger than 50 feet.
- * 56. Best Display from Civic, State or National Institution.
- 57. Best Display Cinerarias, Dwarf Hybrid.
- 58. Best Display of Cinerarias, Stellata.
- 59. Best Potted Cinerarias, Dwarf Hybrid.
- 60. Best Potted Cinerarias, Stellata.

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61. Best Display of Pelargoniums or Lady Washington Geraniums.
62. Best Display of Geraniums.
63. Best Display of Delphiniums.
64. Best Display of Stocks.
65. Best Display of Snapdragons.
66. Best Display of Calendulas.
67. Best Display of Larkspurs.
68. Best Display any other Flowers not otherwise classified.
69. Best Display of Grasses.
70. Best Collection of Succulents and Cacti, suitably arranged.
71. Best Collection of Rock Garden Plants, other than above.
- *72. Best Collection of Begonias, Ferns and House Palms. **Open to all.**
73. Best 1 Specimen Fibrous Begonia. **Open to all.**
74. Best 1 Specimen Rex Begonia grown in Pot or other Receptacle. **Open to all.**
75. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern. **Open to all.**
- *76. Best Dining Table Decoration.
- *77. Best Japanese Arrangement of Flowers in Vase or Bowl.

Section "D"—Children's Classes

78. Best Display from a School Garden.
- *79. Best Collection of Wild Flowers from any School in City.
- *80. Best Collection of Wild Flowers by any School in County, outside of City.

Section "E"—Professionals (Entries by Nurserymen)

- *81. Best Display of Cut Roses.
82. Best Collection of Rose Bushes in Bloom.
- *83. Best General Display of Cut Flowers other than Roses.
84. Best Display of Sweet Peas—separate varieties.
- *85. Best General Display of Shrubs and Plants.
86. Best Display of Everlasting Flowers.
87. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.

(Entries by Florists)

88. Best Arranged Basket, Bowl or Vase of Cut Flowers.
- *Classes in which Trophies are offered.
Handsome ribbons for first and second in all classes.

SHOW RULES

1. ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE IN PLACE AND PROPERLY ENTERED BY 11 A. M. OF FIRST DAY OF THE SHOW SO THAT JUDGING MAY BE COMPLETED AND AWARDS MADE BEFORE OPENING. NO EXHIBITOR WILL BE ALLOWED TO BE PRESENT WHILE JUDGING IS GOING ON.
2. All entries must be in the hands of the Clerks by 9 A. M. of the first day of Show. Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 A. M. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.
3. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2 x 3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. (Entries in Class 56 excepted from this rule.)
4. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the Show without the authority of the official in charge.
5. Entries will not be considered by the judges unless meritorious.
6. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
7. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in the Classes named.
8. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
9. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.

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10. Dining table decoration will be judged wholly on the merits of the flowers and their arrangement. Plain white table cloths and simple accessories are recommended.
11. In class where a given number of blooms is specified any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
12. **SWEET PEAS** will be judged by length of stem, color, size, substance and number of flowers on stems.
13. **ROSES** will be judged in accordance with the standards of the American Rose Society.
14. All vases, baskets, bowls, etc., belonging to exhibitors must be called for Monday morning not later than 11:00 o'clock.
15. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered. Special reservations of space may be made by telephone with Secretary Miss Winifred Sinclair, Bayview 0202. Where exhibits are to be of any considerable size it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

**NO FEE IS CHARGED FOR MAKING
ENTRIES IN THIS SHOW**

APRIL WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

Dean Blake

April is the month of showers in San Diego, and heavy rains or stormy, blustery days are rare. The warming up of the great interior valleys to the eastward causes lower pressure from the expansion of the air, and an indraft of cool moist air is induced from the Pacific Ocean, with the result that there is an increase in cloudiness along the coast and frequent rains.

Sometimes dynamically heated winds, locally known as "Santa Anas" or "desert winds," take place, and blow for two or three days at a time. Under such conditions the thermometer will rise above 80 degrees, or even 90 degrees. They are never enervating, but are accompanied by extremely low humidities, as low as 10 per cent having been recorded.

Frost has never been observed in the city during the month, and a minimum temperature below 40 degrees was recorded but once.

It is an excellent month out-of-doors; the longer daylight, mild temperatures and numerous bright, sunny days being especially conducive to open air activities.

CHAIRMEN, SPRING FLOWER SHOW

April 21st and 22nd, 1928

Roses, Classes 1-29—Mr. Walter Merrill, Phone Bayview 0601-J.
 Sweet Peas, Classes 30-41—Mr. and Mrs. H. Gibbs.
 Baskets and Bowls, Classes 42-44—Mrs. Fred Scripps, Mrs. Wm. Brothers, Phone 2142-R.
 Pansies, Wild Flowers, Gladiolas, Iris, Bulb Flowers, Classes 45-52 (See Premium List)—Mrs N. C. Kline, Phone H. 0145.
 Display from 50-ft. lot or more; Display from less than 50-ft lot, Classes 53-54—Mrs. Geo. Gardner, Phone Bayview 0346-M.
 Cinerarias, Pelargoniums, Delphiniums, Stocks, Snapdragons, Calendulas, Larkspurs, Grasses, Succulents and Cacti, Not Otherwise Classified, Classes 56-70—John Marshall, Phone H. 9951-J.
 Begonias and Ferns, Classes 71-74—Mrs. John Burnham, Phone Bayview 0367.
 Dining Tables, Class 75—Miss Alice Halliday, Phone Hillcrest 4041-W.
 Japanese Arrangement, Class 76—Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Phone Hillcrest 4026-J.
 School Gardens, Wild Flowers from City Schools, Classes 77 and 78—Mrs Carroll Scott, Phone Franklin 4449.
 Wild Flowers from Class 79—Mr. W. S. Wright, Nat. Hist. Museum, City Schools.
 Professionals, Classes 80-87—Mr. Walter Birch, Phone Main 0842. (See Premium List).
 Information on Entries—Miss Alice Jones, Phone Hillcrest 1482-J.
 Judges and Floor Plans—Mr. John Morley, Phone Main 0605.
 Clerking—Mrs. Elsie Case.
 Information and Subscriptions—Mr. John Bakkers and Mr. Ernest White.
 Gate Receipts—Mr. and Mrs. B. Elliott.
 General Chairman—Mrs. Mary Greer, Phone Hillcrest 1550-J.
 General Secretary—Miss Winifred Sinclair, Phone Bayview 0202.

GARDEN DISPLAY REMINDER

The committee in charge of garden displays (50 ft. lot or over 50 ft. lot) wishes to remind those who are planning to enter exhibits that the specimens need **not be in blossom**. Variety counts in the scoring.

The Association will endeavor to furnish vases and other containers, but exhibitors are urged to bring their own when possible.

As space is limited early reservations will be advisable.

Notify Mrs. G. W. Gardner, Bayview 0346-M or Miss W. Sinclair, Bayview 0202.

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FLORAL ASSOCIATION TO VISIT MRS. STRONG AT RAMONA AT MT. WOODSON FARM

Mrs. Amy Strong of Ramona has again invited members of the San Diego Floral Association and their friends to visit her at her lovely home near Ramona. Last year by actual count 97 people spent the day with her on the occasion of the Association's pilgrimage there. The date set this year is Thursday, May 3rd. Visitors are asked to bring a picnic lunch, Mrs. Strong very kindly offering to supply tea, coffee, cream and sugar.

In order that proper preparation may be made for those desiring to take advantage of Mrs. Strong's hospitality, Mrs. M. A. Greer, President of the Association, Hil. 1550-J, should be notified by Wednesday afternoon, May 2nd, of your intention to go.

As it takes about an hour or hour and a half of easy driving to reach Mrs. Strong's home, it is suggested that a start from San Diego be made at 10:00 or 10:30 Thursday morning. Take the paved road through Lakeside to the top of Mussey grade, then turn left on the first road a very short distance beyond the Earl School. Mrs. Strong's residence is just a little over a mile from the turn-off, a good road all the way.

An exceptionally enjoyable day is in store for those who attend this out-door gathering of the Floral Association.

NATIONAL CITY FLOWER SHOW

Scores of amateur flower growers are expected to compete in the 18th annual flower show to be held in connection with a bazaar at the Olivewood clubhouse, National City, April 25. Silver cups and attractive prizes, donated by National City business men, will be awarded persons exhibiting the best flowers in the various classifications, Mrs. Hal Hallett, president of the club, announced.

Mrs. Roy Richards, assisted by Mesdames J. A. Austin, Guy Raymond and F. S. Callendar, will be in charge of the entries and will receive exhibits at the clubhouse between 9 and 11:30 April 25.

The following committee will have charge of arranging tables and entries: Mesdames E. F. Osborne, Howard Spear, H. B. Miller, F. A. Seeman, W. H. Beideman and Roy Findlay.

Persons wishing to reserve space for the show are requested to communicate with Mrs. Osborne by telephoning National 243-W.

Other committees appointed to assist in the show and bazaar are composed of the following: Mesdames L. H. LaRue and Guy Raymond, publicity; Mesdames A. F. Carrington,

Harry Boulette and H. B. Poindexter, program; Mesdames J. M. Dawson, E. B. Hadley and Sadye Brothers, soliciting.

Mesdames G. A. Boulette, Della Allen, Cora Gregory, C. W. Parrish, Manvil Clark and C. R. Rauch, luncheon; Mesdames Henry Barlow, R. B. Bagnall, C. C. Van Deripe, W. H. Hunt, A. G. Arnold, Perry Cummings, Harry Clark and F. A. Crandall, dinner.

Mesdames Dan Kenney, Alvin Murry and J. B. Waddell, white elephant table; Mesdames Elysabeth Bothell, John Gardner, Fred Knight, G. W. Thomas, F. L. McMeheh and John Becker, arts and crafts exhibits; Mesdames F. A. Mathews, R. H. Jones, O. L. Knapp, William Barnhart and Edward Tiffany, dismantling and distribution.

Mesdames F. X. Morrow and Henry Leffert, ribbons; W. L. Leasure, Otto Stang and Della Gustafson, fancy work; Mesdames Rex Belt, Earnest Dillavon and C. B. Ireland, candy; Miss Jessie McKnight, Mesdames Bessie Mamson, Howard Duncan, C. F. Hertel, O. L. Knapp, Pemn Nash, S. M. Mannard and Ellura Plank, baked goods.—S. D. Union.

MARCH MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held March 20th at 7:30 p. m. in the Floral Building. Mrs. Greer, the President, called the meeting to order and announced that Mr. McLean had kindly consented to speak on "Garden Pests and Their Control" at the April meeting instead of at the March meeting as advertised. Mrs. Greer then reminded the members of the nearness of the Spring Flower Show—April 21 and 22—and urged all exhibitors to make ready for it. She then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Alfred D. Robinson. Before beginning his talk Mr. Robinson paid tribute to Mr. Bernard, one of the Association's most valued and esteemed members, who gave freely of his time and interest, while he was able, to further the interests of the Society.

Mr. Harold Taylor of Coronado then gave a most interesting account of the making of autochromes, and threw some pictures on the screen of scenes in and near San Diego. The audience were then shown a series of beautiful colored views of Mr. Robinson's lath house and close-ups of individual plants and groups, while Mr. Robinson delighted his audience with his remarks and explanations. At the close of this most delightful entertainment, refreshments were served by the House Committee.

W. SINCLAIR, Sec.

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The April and May Gardens

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

Spring and early summer are really the most advantageous seasons for planting the beautiful gladioli and for a succession of blooms plant at intervals of about two weeks. In light soil plant bulbs five or six inches deep and in heavy soil four or five inches. Light soils being usually well drained will require more water and more humus making fertilizer and this can be supplied at this stage of the game by using a surface mulch of cow or sheep manure. This can be supplemented by using bone meal mixed in the soil near the bulbs. The mulch will gradually work into the soil during the process of irrigation and cultivation necessary in the best development of blooms. In heavy soils use sand and leaf mold mixed with the soil near the bulbs, adding a little bone meal to help growth of plants and flowers. Keep ground well worked and moist, not wet. You will find the following varieties very attractive in color and reasonable in price: Alma Gluck, bright red with yellow throat; Alice Tiplacy, orange saffron color; Crimson Glow, glowing velvety crimson; Dr. Bennett, peach overlaid with flame scarlet, throat speckled ruby and white; Dorothy Wheeler, shrimp pink; Early Sunrise, deep salmon, orange throat; Evelyn Kirtland, coral pink; Francis King, bright red; Golden Measure, large yellow; Los Angeles, shrimp pink with orange carmine throat; Leon Douglass, begonia rose, striped with flame and brilliant scarlet, immense blooms; Rose Ash, corinthian red; Salmon Beauty, golden salmon and orange yellow; and Virginia, brilliant scarlet.

For a background or large clump, put in a few Cannas and if you give these plenty of water and cow or stable manure you will be richly rewarded by their handsome foliage and brilliant blooms lasting all the summer.

Dahlias should go in now in open sunny locations, where they can develop their wonderful blooms during summer and fall to the best advantage. There are a multitude of good ones to choose from but the following

are hard to beat: Al Koran, decorative, large golden yellow; Amun Ra, decorative, gorgeous shades of copper and orange, center reddish bronze, immense size; Elinor Vander-
verr, decorative, rose pink, very large; Champagne, autumn shades varying from copper to golden color; Francis Lobdell, hybrid cactus, mallow pink; Gladys Sherwood, hybrid cactus, creamy white; Jersey's Beauty, decorative, deep salmon rose, wonderful cut flower; Kittle Dunlap, decorative; American Beauty, rose; Mrs. Carl Salbach, decorative, pink; Lotus, decorative, burnt orange in color, resembles a large water lily; Mrs. I. de Ver Warner, decorative, mauve pink, immense size; Mariposa, hybrid cactus, lavender pink; Shudow's Lavender, decorative, silvery lavender; and Bon, decorative, deep red, large blossoms. The pompons also are very pretty both indoors and out and make fine borders or in the foreground of the taller varieties.

Many bedding plants should go in the ground now, such as Asters, Zinnias, Bachelor Buttons, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Delphinium, Forget-Me-Not, Gaillardia, African Marigold, Pansies, Pentstemon, Petunias, Phlox, Salpiglossis, Salvia and Verbena and seeds of Asters, Candytuft, Cosmos, Marigold, Mignonne, Portulaca, Petunias, Salvia, Verbena and Zinnias.

Sowing and planting reminds one of the necessity of safeguarding the plants from the usual garden pests and at the risk of repetition you are again reminded that "eternal vigilance is the price of success" in the garden, as elsewhere. For snails and slugs there is a new remedy on the market which is cheaper but equally good as some of the older ones. Bait 'Em is the name and it can be had in quantities to suit the large or small garden.

Chrysanthemum cuttings are now being rooted for setting out later, but it is well to prepare your ground now for the mum bed if

(Continued on page 7.)

The California Garden

Editor
R. R. McLean
Associate Editors
John Bakkers
Alfred D. Robinson

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WILD FLOWER CONSERVATION

The Editor was much interested in a letter coming to his desk through the Secretary of the Association, written by a lady who is anxious to know more about wild flower and plant conservation. If Californians generally were as considerate as the author of this letter, there would be little need for legislation protecting native plants. With proper apologies the Editor will present here the letter referred to:

"As a comparative newcomer I would like to know if you have a list of flowers or shrubs (wild) which should not be picked. I understand from the Natural History Museum that there are only two, the Toyon and Yucca, that are protected by State law. But I also understand, through school children, that there are others which are in need of protection. Will you kindly enlighten me? And what rules should one observe in regard to flowers in motoring in other counties? I do not pick lavishly, I want a few flowers and some to identify and press. F. L. D."

It is certainly encouraging that school children are being impressed with the idea of not picking wild flowers indiscriminately. If this

teaching is continued, perhaps some of our wild flowers will have a chance after the present generation of flower-picking adults passes.

As to the plants protected in Southern California the Toyon or Christmas berry, *P. arbutifolia*, is protected by State law. San Diego County further protects three yuccas, *Y. whipplei*, *Y. mohaviensis* and *Y. baccata*. Los Angeles County protects all yuccas. Riverside County protects mountain dogwood, smoke tree, Indigo bush, lemon lily, desert lily, western azalea and yucca. Provision is made in all these counties ordinances for permits to be given collectors. A number of wild plants found in well defined localities in San Diego County, particularly western azalea, smoke tree and mountain dogwood, probably should not be picked at all, except for purposes of collectors, exhibition, etc. Most of our native wild flowers and shrubs can be picked in intelligent moderation, such as *F. L. D.* evidently uses. Would that there were more like her!

No wild plants in Southern California ought to be subject to commercial exploitation, that is, gathered from the hills and valleys by the truck load and sold. Readers of the Garden may recall an editorial in the March, 1928, issue calling attention to the danger threatening certain named cacti from this source.

A year ago the following suggestions compiled by Mrs. Mira C. Saunders of Pasadena, concerning the picking of wild flowers were published in this magazine. They were so good that they will bear repeating here:

"Where there is only one flower, leave it; where there are only a few, leave them; Nature needs their seeds for the next season.

1. When picking flowers that grow from bulbs, such as lilies, brodiaeas, mariposa tulips, fairy lanterns, chocolate lilies (or mission bells), alliums, etc., pinch off or cut the flower-stalk above the ground; do not pull it out of the bulb, as this injures the bulb and may prevent the next season's bloom. Never disturb the leaves of bulbous plants until they are brown and dry, as the green leaves are needed to feed and nourish the bulb for the next season.

2. Annuals renew themselves each season, so nature needs that they scatter a multitude of their seeds; therefore be sure to leave plenty of each variety of annuals in any locality, such as California poppies, creamcups, tidy-tips, owl's clover, popcorn flowers, gillias, baby-blue-eyes, etc.

3. Perennials, such as lupine, wild pea, scarlet larkspur, blue larkspur, scarlet bugler, violet beard-tongue and Indian paint-brush,

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should never be pulled up by their roots, because they grow through the years from the same roots. They depend also upon their seeds for their continuance.

4. Shrubby or woody plants, such as wild lilacs, sticky monkey-flower, manzanita, mountain mahogany, tree poppy, etc., when gathered should be clipped, as breaking the branches causes a wound which often results in disease to the plant.

5. If flowers by the side of trails and highways are left untouched, those who follow us may enjoy them also.

In conclusion, let us use the same thoughtfulness and care for the flowers in Nature's wild garden as we would for the flowers in our own gardens"

ILLUSTRATED TALK ON SUCCULENTS; PESTS OF GARDENS

Subjects for April Floral Association Meeting

Two speakers will be present at the April meeting of the Association, Tuesday the 17th. Mr. R. R. McLean, County Horticultural Commissioner and Editor of The Garden, will give a short talk on the subject of insect and disease pests of our gardens. This talk was postponed from the March meeting. Mr. William Hertrick, Superintendent of the Henry Huntington Estate, El Molina (Pasadena), will present his lecture on Succulents, illustrated with some very wonderful slides. It is earnestly hoped that a very large attendance of Association members and their friends may be had. The meeting will be held in the Association building, Balboa Park, the hour being 7:30. Tell your friends about it.

THE GARDEN

(Continued from page 5.)

it has not been done already. Instead of using heavy stable manure now, spade in pulverized sheep manure, which will incorporate with the soil fairly well in the next three or four weeks (the heavy manure can be used as a surface mulch after the plants are well established in the chrysanthemum bed). Spade ground as deep as possible and make your beds three feet wide and as long as you desire, consistent with the idea of a ridge of earth along the outside so that beds can be occasionally flooded, as plenty of water and plenty of fertilizer are essential to the successful growing of Chrysanthemums. Set your plants one foot from edge of bed, which will give you room for two rows of plants in each bed.

Asters, Zinnias and Chrysanthemums are three of our most valuable garden plants for late summer and fall blooming.

THE FLORAL ASSOCIATION VISITS MISS SESSION'S GARDEN

The undulating slopes of Soledad Terrace back of Pacific Beach, reveal a material manifestation of a dream come true if you please, in the home and gardens of Miss K. O. Sessions. For so many years this wonder woman of Southern California has been making other hearts rejoice in the creation of home gardens, has been helping others realize their dreams of beauty. Now this same satisfaction has come to her. In her ever generous spirit she opens the doors of her home and garden for others to share with her.

Last Saturday, between two and three hundreds wandered at will seeing what can be done on a barren slope in a year and a half's time. Under the curved pergola, connecting the Italian tiled porch with a large lathhouse, a naturalistic planting of tulips, narcissus, ranunculus, schianthus nods in the breezes besides the stepping stones and looks up to a pleasing mixture of vines overhead. The begonia chereri joins hands with a gorgeous Boganvillia Lateritia—a mass of bloom which is the exact shade of Bouganvillia Crimson Lake only the flowers seem more full.

In the lath house are a lovely specimen of the Hardenbergia, which seems to thrive in partial retirement. Masses of begonia verschelfelti with their tall spikes of bloom brought much comment as did the rather novel manner of using red hollow tile for plant containers.

In the lath house near the south opening is a fine specimen of Rondeletia amoena in bloom. It has the distinction of being the only specimen in town and being termed stylish by Miss Sessions, such it is.

Those who have fallen under the present craze for succulents and cacti, found satisfaction in a goodly sized planting on the slope below the house. Here there are twenty-three varieties of succulents and aloes ranging from rice sized babies to huge sized fellows, many now in bright colored bloom. Two of the latter stand like brawny sentinels or gate posts on each side of the path entrance. They are cereus gigantia from Thompson in Arizona. I would say they would be more effective than a police dog or a shotgun in the business of warding off night prowlers. Then there is the Old Man Cactus from Mexico. Here in the cactus bed as all over the garden, the wildings, toad flax, yellow violets, forget-menots and others, have been left to their peace to live happily with their exotic friends. It is a pretty little touch.

(Continued on page 16.)

ASSOCIATION VISITS MRS. EVAN'S GARDEN

On Saturday afternoon, April seventh, the members of the Association were invited to visit the garden of Mrs. Herbert G. Evans in Plumosa Way. The annual visit to this beautiful garden has become a regular event in the Association's activities, and this year about two hundred enjoyed Mrs. Evans's hospitality.

This garden is one of the very few in the city that are truly parts of the home—real living-rooms. Wholly secluded from the streets by high brick walls it really offers more privacy than the average living-room in the house.

Mrs. Evans has divided her available ground into three main divisions—none of them large, as her lot is less than half an acre—which are so spaced and planted as to give an effect of much greater size. Level with the house is an irregular rectangle of lawn treated in the semi-formal style, with much color along the walls—stocks, roses, snapdragons, *bougainvillea lateritia* and iris, with a gay planting of cinerarias under two gnarled old *liptospermums*. The livableness of this upper garden or court is accentuated by a tile paved space in front of the living-room doors, a large and comfortable wall seat, an irregular table, gorgeous glazed pot-chairs, a garden table, gorgeous glazed pottery jars and handsome brass lanterns. Climbing roses trained on wires strung between *cocos plumosa* palms planted just outside the brick wall are, perhaps, the most striking note of the whole place. The *Papa Gontier* at the corner is especially fine.

Along the edge of the canyon is a winding pergola covered with vines—mostly *wistaria multijirga* in pink and white. This pergola leads from behind the house to a belvedere (paved with tile) which gives a wonderful view up and down the Mission Valley. Beneath the pergola—on either side of the walk—planted in the ground, in hanging baskets and in jars on stands, are *begonias*, ferns, trailing *lobelia*, violets, *agapanthus*, cyclamen, and miscellaneous shade loving plants, with the crannies in rocks and bricks filled with *Helxine* moss. The pergola, too, is lighted with old brass lanterns.

From the pergola rustic steps and switch-back walks lead down into the canyon—past a lovely rock garden, a pool with a tiny waterfall, irregular rocked terraces planted to iris, trees, shrubs and everywhere a wealth of naturalized flowering plants and bulbs, on down into a tangled mass of fan palms and native shrubs at the bottom of the canyon.

For mixture of sun and shade for restfulness and seclusion, there is probably no garden in the city that equals Mrs. Evans'. As an example of arrangement and care (for everything looks healthy and well nourished and in apple-pie order) this garden, so kindly opened for inspection by our members, should be an inspiration to all who had the privilege and pleasure of seeing it.

W. S. M.

College of Agriculture, Davis, March 29—The nineteenth annual University Farm Picnic will be held at Davis this year on April 21.

The day is of particular interest to farmers throughout the state, not only from an educational point of view, but also that it is an opportunity to spend an interesting day.

The various divisions of the Experiment Station and College will be open for inspection, and the results of many experiments both completed and at present under supervision will be on display.

Few realize that most of the common farming practices at present in operation throughout the state originated at the College of Agriculture: Picnic Day is an ideal opportunity for anyone to see for themselves how these practices are developed.

Among the attractions of the day, apart from the divisional exhibits, will be the parade, which this year will have the theme of an agricultural pageant, floats being entered by the various agricultural communities through the state representing their most important crop. The live stock of the farm will also feature in the parade. The necessary humorous note will be supplied by the organizations on the campus. High schools throughout the state will hold a track meet at Davis on that day, besides meeting in live-stock, orchard and dairy product judging competitions.

Musical entertainment for the guests will be supplied by high school bands which will be competing here at the time. Free parking space for visitors' machines, and a free kindergarten will enable the visitors to see the exhibits with the least possible difficulty. Those desiring to dance or visit the numerous departments unhampered by children, may leave them at the kindergarten where they will be taken care of by competent women.

Those who visit the University Farm on April 21 will be assured of an interesting and educational day.

SEEDLINGS OF IRIS HYBRIDS MAY SHOW NEW BEAUTIES

Some of the floral beauties which might be developed by amateur gardeners and flower fanciers are suggested in a pamphlet, "The Production of Hybrid Iris Corms," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Technical Bulletin No. 11-T, which is designed primarily for the professional bulb growers. "What is really needed," the authors say, "is more attention to the Palestine hybrids by American iris fanciers." There is an opportunity, according to the authors, for "production of seedlings better adapted to American conditions than are those originated abroad."

These Palestine iris hybrids are of two groups, Regelia and Oncocyclus, which the Dutch bulb growers have used in developing a considerable number of the hybrids. Some of these have been imported into the United States, where they may be grown, particularly on the Pacific Coast with its hot, dry summer, although the culture has been fairly satisfactory in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. The opportunity in growing the hybrids lies in the possibility of developing a seedling which will have desirable characteristics and which may catch the public fancy. Of the seeding habits of these hybrids, the authors observe that "the production of seed is exceedingly variable under both Virginia and Pacific Coast conditions, but particularly so in California, where, however, the seasons best adapted to growth produce the most seed. In the Virginia location an occasional perfectly developed pod is produced—with great irregularity so far as varieties are concerned—and this has caused the impression that careful fertilization would probably yield good returns."

It is from seedlings that the new varieties arise. Established varieties are propagated from the cormlike underground parts of the plants.

Fancy has played a part in the naming of the hybrids. Some of the names of varieties listed in the bulletin are: Artemis, Beatrix, Dido, Eucharis, Eurydice, Eva, Fleeta, Freya, Hebe, Hecate, Hera, Hoogiana, Isis, Jocaste, Mars, Parthenope, Psyche, Saga, Thetis, Una, Vaga, and Vera.

The Department of Agriculture does not have stocks of these varieties for distribution. A few growers have a limited supply, but the main supply must come from the Netherlands and England under special permit from the Federal Horticultural Board. The department is prepared to forward Technical Bulletin No. 11-T to applicants while the supply lasts.

SHRUB FROM JAPAN LIKES PASADENA

In 1895, T. J. DeHuff secured a "rare plant" from D. W. Coolidge, and planted it in front of his home at 304 Kensington Place. It is now fourteen feet high and is covered with beautiful blossoms now. *Camellia japonica* is an evergreen shrub of many uses of great ornamental value, originated by the Chinese and developed by the Japanese for their gardens because of the beauty of the flowers and foliage. (In the flower catalogues the maximum height of this shrub in Japan is given as twelve feet, but this Pasadena camellia has reached two feet over this, and is still growing vigorously.) It withstands ordinary winter temperature in Southern California, and likes partial shade for greatest development. The flowers are double and of various shades of pink, red and white.

The late Henry E. Huntington had a great fondness for camellias, and for him William Hertrick, superintendent of his estate, combed the Orient for the finest examples of this shrub, now set up at the Huntington estate in all their glory.

Since the ban on importing this shrub from Japan and China California nurserymen and horticulturists have been producing even more wonderful camellias than the men across the Pacific. It can be planted at any time from pots and cans, but the present is about the best time to start one. Do not set it lower than it stood in the pot or can.

(Pasadena Star News.)

REGRETS

The spring sun sparkles upon the road
That leads away over the hill,
Where the poppies have donned
Their golden-bright crowns,
And mantled themselves in filmy green gowns
(But I must stay home and clean house!)

The spring day breeze brings a honey-sweet
hint

From the wild cherry down by the stream;
And the greening slopes
Send a fragrant call
From the misty-blue lilac, so tangled and tall
(But my desk is heaped with work!)

The lilting call of the dusky red-wing
Echoes amongst the willows;
He has chosen his mate,
And blissfully gay,
He trills his spring song to her all through
the day—

(Am I wishing that I were a blackbird?)

RUTH R. NELSON,
Rancho Santa Fe,
San Diego County.

FALLEN LEAVES ARE VALUABLE

How to Store Them to Advantage

Amateur gardeners are often in doubt as to which leaves should be burnt, and which should be stacked to decay and form leaf mould. If it were possible to generalize one might advise saving all leaves of deciduous trees—those that are bare all winter such as Elm, Lime, Ash, fruit trees, etc., and to burn the leaves of evergreens. All those from Conifers—Firs, Pines, Cypressess, etc., should be burnt; not only do they take a long time to rot but their resinous properties are injurious to the soil; if other leaves have been mixed with those of Conifers it is safest to burn the lot. Holly, Laurel, Berberis, and Walnut leaves are better burnt; the former are long in decaying and Walnut leaves contain a certain amount of injurious tannin.

Then comes the question of how best to store the leaves. Unless they are needed as leaf mould for potting, it is best to keep them in the open. Oak and Beech leaves make the best leaf mould for potting composts. Some gardeners prefer to dig a pit in which to store leaves but unless this is filled right up quickly, wet weather will cause the edges to crumble and fall in and one has the job of digging out leaves and soil. An improvised structure of wire netting or sheep hurdles provides an excellent means of storing leaves, but stacking, which is equally good, saves time and expense and helps the leaves to rot more quickly. Any odd corner will do for a leaf stack; if sheltered so much the better. Be certain about the size of the stack before starting and keep the sides sloping a little inwards as the stack gets higher.

Keep the Leaves Moist

As each fresh lot of leaves is collected, spread them evenly over those already stacked and tread down firmly. If the leaves are swept up on a dry day they should be soaked with water before treading, for if stacked and allowed to remain dry, decomposition is greatly delayed. Grass mowings or other green matter can be added with advantage and an occasional covering of soot will help to convert old garden refuse into valuable manure. Providing leaves are stacked wet, and well trodden they will be safe even in the windiest weather.

A method of storing leaves that may be recommended to those with limited garden space is to bury them in the bottom of a trench being prepared for Beans or Peas. Dig down a foot lower than is required, fill the bottom with leaves and place a layer of soil on top. The trench can then be manured and treated in the usual way. When the crop

is finished if the trench is dug out again the leaves will be found to have decomposed into good leaf mould which may be used on beds and borders.—Popular Gardening.

GARDENS OF FUTURE TO BE GROWN IN JARS OF WATER FROM FOOD PILLS

Plant Physiologist Makes Fine Blossoms Grow in Aqua Purae

The gardener of the future may grow his flowers and vegetables in water jars in which are dropped "food pills" for the plants, according to Dr. W. F. Gericke, associate plant physiologist in the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of California. Dr.

Gericke has succeeded in producing beautiful blossoms on plants that have not known soil, except in their seedling growth.

In his greenhouse, Dr. Gericke has roses, sweet williams, carnations, begonias, zinnias, pansies and many other flowers blooming in profusion in their water jars. Each variety of plant requires a different chemical food compound, he says, and he believes added beauty of odor and color may be obtained through means of chemicals in the water in which the flowers are grown.

Not only are the plants thus artificially nurtured stronger than the average flowers grown in the soil, but they develop faster, bloom often and attain more brilliant colors than the normal ones. The plants, once put in proper solution, grow their own roots and require no attention.

NEW LILACS BLOOM; LAST "PRODUCTS" OF NOTED PLANT WIZARD

Five new lilacs, the last plants with which the late Luther Burbank worked, are in bloom on the experimental farm near Sebastopol. They are declared to be among the most beautiful species of lilacs known. They are described as a large double white "hose-in-hose" flowers, being double white and double purple of the same variety.

PLANT NATIVE SHRUBS NOW

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HINTS FOR GROWING "POOR MAN'S ORCHIDS"

"Poor man's orchids," as several varieties of iris are called, are so popular as cut flowers that they often bring higher prices as blossoms than do the bulbs which the plants might produce. This has checked the multiplication of bulb stocks, and has led to the importation in recent years of great quantities from Europe, particularly Holland. However, the tendency now is for bulb producers to grow more nearly adequate supplies, says David Griffiths in Circular No. 25-C, "Production of Certain Iris Bulbs," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The circular gives advice and the results of experiments in growing for the market some of the varieties of iris that grow from true bulbs, including the so-called Dutch, Spanish, and English varieties, and the *filifolia* and *tingitana* species.

These varieties with the exception of the English group and of *Iris tingitana* are adapted to a wide variety of conditions and are now grown successfully in all the Pacific Coast States and in the Eastern United States as far south as the Carolinas, Tennessee and Kentucky. California is the favored locality for the *tingitana* species. The English group does not thrive in localities where summer weather is hot, and do best in Washington and Oregon.

The newer Dutch varieties are improving and it seems probable, Doctor Griffiths believes, that use of the Spanish varieties will be restricted. There is in iris growing a fertile field for experimentation in the breeding and hybridization of the bulbous iris varieties. "The rhizomatous sections which have occupied the attention of iris fanciers in this country so largely are garden forms only and limited in applicability by that very fact, while the *xiphium* groups are an important florist stock, which, if produced in good quality and bred to even better varieties, would be utilized as soon as they are sufficiently available in scores of millions. There is no field so promising today in practical commercial results in iris breeding as the *xiphiums*. It is hoped that breeders will turn their attention to these bulbous irises for the following purposes: (1) developing unbroken varieties, (2) improving form and color, (3) producing earlier varieties by the use of the earliest forms that now exist, and (4) introducing other more tractable "bloods" into *Iris tingitana*, thereby producing hybrids more amenable to both cultural and greenhouse handling."

This new circular is intended primarily for the commercial grower. Amateurs will find

numerous suggestions of value, such as desirable soils and methods of culture, planting, storage and replanting, and packing and shipment of bulbs. There are also brief paragraphs on insect enemies and diseases, and suggestions for the forcing of the "poor man's orchids" in cut flower production. Mr. Griffiths believes that attention to the multiplication of the iris bulbs is a promising branch of horticulture. Those interested may procure the circular upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mismatched

I wonder how we ever came
Together, you and I?
You in your ordered garden plot,
Watching your world go by,
I in my green wood, wild and free,
Laughter and dreams for me.

My feet lag slow in bordered paths,
No room to dance or run,
You lose yourself in forest ways
Ere half a day is done;
The elfin pipes you cannot hear,
To me your garden's dream.

But now my sun-flecked, tangled wilds
Have more of shadow caught,
While in your trim-kept, neat-walled place
You're restless and distraught—
I wonder how we ever came
Together . . . Where the blame?

—Anne Abbot Dover.

THE BENEFITS OF LIME

Sweet peas are lime-loving plants. If the soil is deficient in lime, a dressing should be given before planting out time. Lime counteracts the acid effects of sour soil and makes it "sweet." It liberates the plant food contained in animal and artificial manures and enables the bacteria in the soil to perform the functions of building up the plant, thus assisting growth. Many of the manurial elements of artificial manures will lie dormant if there is a lack of lime in the soil.—Popular Gardening.

A man walked over to where his neighbor was digging saying, "What are you planting?"
"I am replanting some seeds."
Coming nearer he said "Seeds? Looks like one of my hens."
"Yes it is. The seeds are inside of it."

LATH HOUSE MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson.

Perhaps you will remember I tried to be facetious about the suggestion that rabbit skins camouflaged by paper stuffing and hung strategically would scare off that awful sparrow with his striped head, and by the way I find he is becoming miscellaneous as well as ubiquitous, having observed several of late with yellow spots on their heads. Well, I was funny too soon. My wife took an old collar, that the children had long used to represent everything that wears fur, and cut it into pieces and stuffed them with paper and simulated legs with strips hanging down, and we hung them under the wistaria so that a light breath of air set them swinging and rotating, AND THEY HAVE DONE THE TRICK, the sparrow was fooled and the wistaria is once more a lovely lavender ceiling to our lath-house sitting room, so lovely is it that our poet has been inspired to revise the old nursery rhyme for our children and they now sing:

Ha-Ha, Papa Audubon,
Father's got his war paint on,
Gone to get a rabbit skin
To take that darned old sparrow in.

(N. B. There is no copyright on this verse or the sparrow terrifiers.)

A recent lady visitor inquired the reason for the fearsome animals hanging around and learning their use, turned to her husband and said, "You go and shoot me some rabbits." Think of the beautiful poetic working of this stunt. You shoot the rabbit that eats your plants to scare the sparrow that picks your blooms. I am laughing for the first time for years as I think of these two marauders hoist with their own petard so to speak.

I have been asked to give you the story of a recent exhibit of cut Begonias sent from Rosecroft to the show in Philadelphia by AIR MAIL; dates are given to stress the speed made possible by this new transportation method.

A letter was mailed in Philadelphia March 5th by air mail asking whether Rosecroft would send a Begonia exhibit by air mail to the Show celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to be held March 19th to 24th. A reply accepting was returned on the 9th; there had been some delay in delivery of the first letter owing to faulty address. By the 15th return instructions for shipping had been received, and on the 18th, Saturday, some fifty blooming sprays and seventy-five Rex leaves, all different and tagged, were packed in two car-

tons. First a few thicknesses of newspaper, then sheets of cotton wadding, then more newspaper. The Begonias were placed inside in layers with damp, not wet, newspaper of one thickness between, firmly enough so that they would not shift but not jammed. In spite of the best care to get the weight as low as possible the shipment weighed over fourteen pounds and the stamp bill was forty-five dollars and twenty cents. Leaving Point Loma at 4:30 p. m. Saturday and Los Angeles 7:35 Sunday morning it arrived in Philadelphia in time to be unpacked and placed on exhibition for the opening of the show at six o'clock Monday.

The following letter gives the rest of the story:

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society
Philadelphia, Penna.

March 27, 1928.

Mr. Alfred D. Robinson,
c/o The Rosecroft Begonia Gardens,
Point Loma, California.

Dear Mr. Robinson:

The exhibit of Begonia specimens you sent us has already been acknowledged from this office, but I want to tell you how very much interest it aroused. The fact that it came by air mail startled the newspapers a little so that they gave it a good notice, and a great many people stopped in at our booth during the week and asked where the specimens were, showing that they had read about them. The collection was most interesting and while the stamp bill seems high, it was certainly well worth that to have them and has added that much to the show; so that there was nothing to be horrified at. (The Society paid the mail expense. A. D. R.)

I hope that you feel that this has been worth your trouble, and please be assured that the exhibit had about the best publicity of anything in the show, where our total attendance ran, I believe, something over fifty thousand. (Later figures over sixty thousand).

Sincerely yours,

JOHN C. WISTER, Secretary.

Then after all this the Florists Review of March 29, prints this astounding notice:

"California, faraway California, was with us. By air mail came begonia leaves and blossoms from the CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY."

Now, who, what and where is The California Horticultural Society and what has it to do with Rosecroft Begonias? Is it possible

that Rosecroft is The California Horticultural Society, but had to go to Philadelphia to discover it? Anyhow, I feel justified in remarking, now wouldn't that jar you!

I finally got some tuberous Begonias from England by grace of a special permit, a lot of cash, a heap of patience, and some prayer and cussing, however they got through in good shape and are for the most part sprouting freely. These were the bedding type of which I could get no seed, in reds and oranges mostly. This is in no sense advertising as I have sworn horrible oaths implicating both my ancestors and my progeny if I dispose of any of these or their get for three years. I never meet these tubers on my daily rounds but I shudder.

Generally speaking seedlings are doing the best in my experience, it has been a favorable year but I must give credit also to two other things—the use of Semesan, beloved of the Gladiolus folks, and the method of planting in rows in the seed boxes as described not long since. The fact of the seedlings being in these rows has enabled me in picking out, to first take every other row which will allow those remaining to grow to twice the size before they have to be handled. Not one plant in over one hundred separate plantings has shown any tendency to damp off, and one of our best propagators after viewing them this very day, said, "I shall stop for a can of that Semesan on my way home."

This will be a Rex year, all of them big and little are under way, the additional warmth of the last month, given by our local weather office as some two and a half degrees, has been magical. I am so glad I have those recording thermometers, as most of my visitors tell me how exceptionally cold this year has been. However, we are not far enough along in the season to be sure of warmth, but we do know we are darned dry.

Things can now profitably be given some fertilizer. I am still swearing by Floranid, though I see the same people handling this has another, Nitrophoska, that might be even better for flowering plants.

I am still watching a box of plain dirt that should be sprouting the Sky Blue Tibetan Poppy. Hope springs eternal in the human breast whatever the seed may do.

A recent visitor said she had heard of the Rosecroft Begonias in Europe and I was so amazed and delighted that I forgot to get details.

I am too busy to write any more. The Rose folks have made me talk about roses, and the Parent Teachers' Club about children, and a wildcat is sampling the neighborhood hen-houses, taking a head here and a breast there, and I am rather upstot.

THE MONKEY PUZZLE SOLVED

Once upon a (thyme) a (peach) of a girl named (Violet) met a young man at a party. He said, "I think you and I would make a good (pear)," and he (aster) if he might call.

He was not very good looking as his (elephant ears) stuck out oddly from his head and he had (almond) shaped eyes; but he was a (dandelion) amongst the ladies even though he was not handsome and his pockets were as empty as a (poor man's purse) for he had that elusive quality, charm which does not connote either beauty or wealth.

So she said he might call and their friendship soon ripened into love. He was so ardent he would (cypress) her to his heart and sigh again and say, "When I am away from you I (pine) for you continuously." Such words made her cheeks grow (pink) and her (lily) white hands tremble and when he told her he loved her, it made her so (glad) she shivered for joy and said, "I don't give a (fig) for any man but you. I just think you are a (daisy) and life for me will be perfect if you (forget-me-not)."

"I shall never forget you," he said as he (rose) from his knees to kill a (dusty miller) that flew around the lamp.

"You (butter nut) do that," she said, "you'll get your hands full of dust." She asked him if he knew the difference between a male and a female onion and when he said "No" she coyly remarked, "You don't know your (onions)." A gale of laughter relieved them from the strain of their ardent love-making. Everyone knows there is no (heart's-ease) like a good laugh.

"And now you must go she told him. It is getting late."

"Well," he said, "if you (sago) I must, but give me a glass of (shrub) first. That is just a (rhus) to stay longer." "The (shrub) I'll give you is the (raspberry)." "I shall have a (bleeding heart) if you send me away so soon."

"Let it bleed, old dear. You'll have something visibly bleeding if my father wakes up." So he had to go lest he should (rue) it if he stayed.

(The Black Swan.)

U. C. DESCRIBES THREE PARASITE SPECIES

More information concerning the strange parasites which live in the digestive tract of the California termite, often miscalled the white ant, and aid this latter wood-boring pest in obtaining digestible food from the joists, floors, and general woodwork of California homes, has just been made public by the University of California press.

The termite, scientists explain, is common in many parts of the world, and some Asiatic species do millions of dollars worth of damage by reducing firm wood to crumbling powder. The California species, while not so destructive as some others, is a dangerous pest, frequently making necessary a special type of construction to prevent its entry.

It is enabled to obtain sustenance from wood with the help of hordes of tiny parasites or flagellata which line the interior of its intestines and reduce the wood particles chewed off and swallowed during the course of a day's destructive boring, from useless cellulose to a digestible sugar. The parasites are single-celled organisms roughly similar in appearance to tiny beads of gelatine, and they ingest the particles of food by flowing around them.

The latest work on these organisms has to do with the describing of three new species of the genus *Pyrsonympha* found in California species of termite collected in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. The author of the work is a former graduate student at the University, William Nottingham Powell, who worked under the direction of Dr. Charles A. Kofoid, chairman of the Department of Zoology.

Powell also established definitely the order in which the genus *Pyrsonympha* belongs, correcting a number of misunderstandings which appear in scientific literature of past years. In carrying out the study of these parasites it is necessary to open the intestines of the termites, which are about the size of ants, and to watch the parasites both living and dead under a microscope. The three species dealt with by Powell vary in average length from six one-hundredths of a centimeter to one-tenth of a centimeter.

FEDERAL BOTANIST TAKES UP SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN TREE

The Franklin tree, a rare and beautiful flowering shrub or small tree of the *Camellia* family, was named by its discoverer in honor of "that patron of science and truly great and distinguished character, Dr. Benjamin Franklin." It was found growing wild in the vicinity of Fort Barrington, Ga., has never been reported elsewhere, and has apparently not been seen there since 1790. Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has scouted for it and believes that the remaining wild plants probably were

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP



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destroyed by fire. Other colonies may exist, hidden away in the southern pine barrens, but search for them has thus far been unrewarded.

A peculiarity of the plant which has restricted its successful cultivation, as determined by Dr. F. V. Coville, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in his experiments with blueberries and other acid soil plants, is that it thrives only in acid soil, and acid soil is the exception in gardens. William Bartram, who was with his father, John Bartram, when the plant was discovered in 1765, later gathered some seeds and planted them in his garden in Philadelphia. Only a single seedling, one which had been transplanted to an acid corner, survived. This grew into a good-sized tree and, multiplied by cuttings, is the source of all the Franklin trees Doctor Wherry has been able to locate. When self-pollinated this species rarely, if ever, produces seeds that yield plants vigorous enough to grow to maturity. There are, however, records showing that another eighteenth century botanist, M. Marshall, collected the plant. He sent some to Europe and may also have propagated it in

the United States. Doctor Wherry is accordingly searching for a descendant of another ancestral Franklin tree in the hope that cross-pollination and production of a quantity of seedlings may then become possible, so that the perpetuation of this interesting shrub may be more certain and its use in horticulture more widespread. All reports of such plants received thus far have proved erroneous, either the plant known to botanists as *Gordonia lasianthus* or a species of *Magnolia* having been confused with the Franklin tree.

THE FIRST STEPS IN ROCK GARDENING

By the Beverly Hills Nurseries
Beverly, Calif.

The present popularity of Rock Gardening and its appeal to all classes of flower lovers is due to the fact that amateurs have begun to realize that the miniature plants from the high mountains are very fascinating, and, as a rule, easy to grow. Flower lovers have also found that a simple Rock Garden can be just as delightful as an elaborate one and plantings may be just as diversified.

Alpine flowers should have an especial appeal to the possessor of a small garden, for it is possible to grow so many varieties in a small area. Quite a small Rockery will accommodate from one to two hundred alpine, and the more varieties one grows, the greater the enjoyment.

The love of building is inherent in all of us, and the average amateur that has hitherto grown his flowers on flat ground will find when he has once made a start, if his attitude toward gardening is right, that even the preparation of a rose bed or a mixed border is capable of giving pleasure to the digger, but that is nothing to the joy that possesses the Rock Gardener. Slowly, surely, and with a subtleness that fascinates, the work of his own creation grows under his eyes. He has something substantial to show for his labor, and he experiences the satisfaction that follows, "Something attempted, something done."

Fortunately, most alpine flowers are so accommodating that we can persuade most of them to grow happily in our Rock Gardens. The measure of our success depends upon our consideration of their needs. Though the true alpine natives of high mountains, in the Rock Gardens we grow many others of low growth suitable for association with them. Their inclusion gives variety and increased interest to Rock Gardens, and prolongs its season of beauty, for many of the plants that are not true alpine bloom after the true mountain flowers are through. If the Rock Garden is properly planned and constructed, it will provide suitable homes for all these:

Alpine plants from near the snow line; the flowers of the high meadows; dwarf plants from the lower ranges; and those that grow wild in the bogs and on the sea coasts of various lands. Most of them are so accommodating that, with a little care, we may enjoy them, and provide them with all they need to enable them to grow happily in our gardens.

Where shall we make our Rock Garden? One should avoid positions that are shady or windy. Sunshine is, above all, essential to success with mountain flowers. It is true that some Rock Garden flowers, though very few alpine, require shade, but it is a very simple matter to arrange for this when building. As the formation of the Rock Garden proceeds, the needs of the different plants should be kept in mind, and provision made for them. The beginner is advised to get to know something about Rock plants before he starts building. Unless he does, his Rock Garden will doubtless need some alteration. But, after all, that is part of the game, and how dull would gardening be if we were able to learn it all at once.

Do not have the Rock Garden near a big tree. Positions near buildings are to be avoided also. Of course, the best of all places to build a Rock Garden is on a bank or natural slope, and those who have this to start with are saved much labor and expense, for it is the simplest of all sites on which to form a home for alpine flowers. With very little trouble it can be transformed into a veritable alpine slope, flooded with the bloom of the high hills. Here and there miniature promontories, formed with the biggest rocks jutting out, will give both shady and sunny spots; elsewhere, there must be receding bays and everywhere rocky banks, sometimes gently sloping, sometimes steep, but always as naturally irregular as can be made. Stone-flagged paths should wind in and out, giving new beauties to the eye at every turn.

To those of us whose grounds are flat, though the labor will be greater and the expense, perhaps somewhat heavier, the result will be just as good. One of the most satisfactory forms for a Rock Garden, when only flat ground is available, is two banks of bold irregular outline with a winding path between. The banks can be of any height from three to six feet, or more, if grounds are large. If expense is a consideration, it need not be built all at once. One may build little by little as one goes. The banks should face east and west; the central path thus running north and south, not straight, but winding gracefully, now and then leading off little paths that lead up to miniature mountain peaks, or little dells.

(To be continued in May number.)

THE WISTARIA AT SIERRA MADRE

We were in Pasadena March 17 and as it was one of the two weeks of the Wistaria fete we drove over to see the immense specimen of the vine there.

When it is in full bloom Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Fennel give the use of their house and grounds for two weeks for the use of the Woman's Club. They have a bazaar and serve lunches and dinners and the proceeds go to their building fund and the public is then permitted to see the celebrated vine.

It was planted in 1893, which to save you wrinkling your forehead I'll tell you makes it 35 years old now. It is 350 feet long, encircles the house and continues to branch out in all directions on wires strung to the next house and over a large circular pergola.

Only on that pergola is it beautiful. There, thick long scented lavender tessellated blooms drop in graceful profusion through the interstices and make a scene from fairyland.

Perhaps for some there is poetic beauty in size, in bare brown twisted trunks which are always evident in an old vine which has not been cut back. But to me it looks ugly like any indecent exposure of things that have lost their charm. One need not care for a formal garden or the "neat little lozenges" Miss Sessions talks about, to believe in proper pruning.

The Sierra Madre vine is a wonderful but not a wondrous thing unless I am mistaken in the connotation of the words.

It was an experience to have seen it and I'm glad I did and I advise anyone who has an opportunity to go and do likewise.

N. K. B.

VISIT TO MISS SESSION'S GARDEN

(Continued from page 7.)

You must pass by many things to see the pride of the whole garden—the many clumps of the spectacular echiums, natives of Madiera. The large spikes of bloom vary in color from deep blue, running through azure blue and purple to heliotrope and violet. They are truly worth a long trip to see. Miss Sessions says they grow in poor soil and need no care and very little water.

The pergola extending from the lath house and glass house to the residence fairly lures one on to the porch. Italy and California join hands in making the house a place for rest and for beauty. There is a blending of the California Redwood, left with its natural pink tones and the Italian tiles, pottery and hangings. Look out of the wide flung windows upon the blue sky and waters, lapping at the feet of the yellow-brown foothills! Are you in Naples or in San Diego?

ALICE MARY GREER.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of California Garden, published monthly at Point Loma, California, April, 1928:

State of California, County of San Diego, ss.

Before me, Clerk of Superior Court in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared R. R. McLean, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the California Garden, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Calif.

Editor, R. R. McLean, San Diego, Calif.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Cal., Pres. M. A. Greer, 2972 First Street, San Diego, Cal.; Sec. Miss Winifred Sinclair, 3335 Goldsmith St., San Diego, Cal. There is no capital stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has not reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is, (This information is required from daily publications only.)

R. R. McLEAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of April, 1928.

J. B. McLEES,

Clerk of Superior Court, San Diego.

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